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                IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                     SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
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          THE HONORABLE LYNN N. HUGHES, JUDGE PRESIDING
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     AIMS INSTITUTE, PLLC,
 5
    ET AL.,
 6
          Plaintiffs,
 7
                                         NO. 4:22-CV-02396
     v.
 8
    MERRICK GARLAND, ET AL.
 9
          Defendants.
                             CONFERENCE
10
          OFFICIAL REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
                          Houston, Texas
October 17, 2022
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    APPEARANCES:
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     For the Plaintiffs: Shane Pennington, Esq.
14
     For the Plaintiffs: Matthew Zorn, Esq.
15
     For the Defendant: Jimmy Anthony Rodriguez, Esq.
16
17
    Reported by: Mary Nancy Capetillo, CSR, RPR, TRR
                    Official Court Reporter
18
                    United States District Court
19
                    Southern District of Texas
                   mary capetillo@txs.uscourts.gov
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21
         Proceedings reported by computerized stenotype
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    machine.
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PROCEEDINGS
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2
                   THE COURT: Mr. Rodriguez, whom do you
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    represent?
                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: Your Honor, I represent
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5
    the United States.
                   THE COURT: Mr. Pennington?
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                  MR. PENNINGTON: Yes, Your Honor.
8
                   THE COURT: Whom do you represent?
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                   MR. PENNINGTON: The plaintiffs, AIMS
10
    Institute, Dr. Sunnil Aggarwal, Kathryn Tucker, and
11
    Matthew C. Zorn.
12
                   THE COURT: So that would be the
13
    plaintiffs?
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                   MR. PENNINGTON: Yes, Your Honor.
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                   THE COURT: Mr. Zorn?
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                   MR. ZORN: Your Honor, I am here to
    represent myself as well as the other plaintiffs.
17
                                                        This
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    is a bit unusual for me, but that is the case.
19
                   THE COURT: What is your -- what's your
20
    background? Are you just --
21
                   MR. ZORN: I'm a partner at Yetter
22
    Coleman. I also -- as far as this case is related, I
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    also run a newsletter where I publish news stories; and
24
    I write opinion pieces as well. So this is a FOIA case.
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    So it both relates to my practice as a lawyer but, also,
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I write stories relating to drug policy and defendants'
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    activities.
                   THE COURT:
                               I think I understand,
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    Mr. Rodriguez, can you explain to me from the position
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    of the United States why Congress passed the information
 6
    act?
7
                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: I'll do my best, Your
8
    Honor. I'm, as you know, a humble AUSA. I don't dare
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    to speak for Congress; but as I understand it, it's
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    about accessing records, about accessing documents.
                                                          The
11
    government has lots of documents, and historically
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    they -- the public wasn't allowed to see them to
1.3
    understand what the government was doing. So Congress
    passed FOIA to allow the public to access documents,
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    records, things that the government had in its files.
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    The unique thing about this case, it's a FOIA case; but
17
    they're not seeking any documents; and that's the reason
18
    why I filed the motion to dismiss, Your Honor.
19
                   THE COURT: All right. So what is your
20
    client's characterization of what they are seeking?
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                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: So the plaintiffs are
    complaining about the process by which my client is
22
23
    using to process FOIA requests. So the DEA invoked an
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    extension. It's a relatively short extension, a number
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    of days, because they deemed it a complex request; and
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the plaintiffs argue that that was wrong, and they
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    shouldn't have invoked that extension.
                   So I understand what they're saying, but
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    in our view the Fifth Circuit hasn't recognized this
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    kind of claim. As I said at the beginning, it's not
    about seeking documents. It's a complaint about the
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    procedures, the bureaucracy, the process; and that's
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    something in our view that they have not properly pled,
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    and that's why we move to dismiss it.
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                   THE COURT:
                               Is he the one with the
11
    ineffective documents?
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                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: I've spoken to Mr. Zorn;
13
    and I believe that he's going to speak for the
    plaintiffs, Your Honor.
14
                   THE COURT: Okay. But you know what he's
15
16
    going to say. I don't.
17
                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yeah. He -- Mr. Zorn is
18
    one of the persons or entities that has requested
19
    documents from the DEA. So Mr. Zorn in his requests are
20
    one of the ones we -- the DEA has invoked this extension
21
    of time; and that's what they're complaining about, that
22
    they allege that was wrong.
23
                   THE COURT: How long is the extension?
24
    I'm sorry. How long is the extension?
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                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: I'm going to get this
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wrong probably, and Mr. Zorn is far more immersed in
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2
    this. I think it's 20 days or something, 10 or 20 days'
    extension if we deem it a complex matter; but I could be
 3
    wrong on that, the exact days.
 4
5
                   THE COURT: All right. Let's make him
    work.
 6
                  MR. ZORN:
7
                              Thank you, Your Honor.
8
    we've been having a good working relationship so far,
9
    and I appreciate that. Let me explain to the Court.
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                   THE COURT: You're lucky to have him.
11
                  MR. ZORN: I can see why, but let me
12
    explain the policy in kind of common-sense terms.
1.3
    first is this is not called an extension. It's called
    an unusual circumstances exception, and my complaint is
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    every single FOIA request I've filed with them has been
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16
    marked as unusual circumstances. I asked them for a
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    poster, just a poster. I told them who had it, and they
18
    said they needed more time. And it's not a 20-day
    extension. It's an indefinite extension. There's no --
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20
    there's no -- they can delay as much as they want. This
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    actually interfered with my representation of a client.
22
                   I was in an administrative proceeding, and
23
    I wasn't able to get it through the administrative
24
    proceeding because there are no -- the discovery rules
25
    are very different.
                         So I used FOIA.
                                           That's what
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October 17, 2022

Congress intended FOIA to be used for. Then they said unusual circumstances, and they didn't respond to my request. By the time they did respond to the request, the proceeding was over.

So this unusual circumstances policy, let me describe it for the Court. The statute says if a record is kept in an establishment that is separate from the office processing the request, they can invoke it:

Unusual circumstances exception. Congress included this in the FOIA statute in the '70s because back then it was possible that we would request something at -- from a DC office, and it would be held in a Philadelphia office or Los Angeles; and they would need more time to go search it.

This is how the government construes it today, and I kid you not. If someone were to request a record and this was the office processing the record and it were kept in Judge Rosenthal's courtroom, they would say that's unusual circumstances because they would have to walk down the hall to another office. They're saying any record that is not kept in the FOIA processing office, like the office that, like, processes these requests, any document, any email -- which, by the way, are kept on the cyberspace and they're not hard to retrieve -- is unusual circumstances. And as a result,

everything is unusual circumstances; and basically the Department of Justice has created this giant policy where they don't have to timely respond to anyone's requests. And it's absurd.

And so I'm here because it's interfering with my advocacy. It's interfering with my ability to get records on a timely basis, and I want the Court to stop it because they've perverted the statute.

THE COURT: How many records of what kind are kept in the FOIA's office itself? Indirectly, he's representing them.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: I don't know, Your Honor.

I think Mr. Zorn did -- the fact that the DEA is interpreting it as if it's not in the FOIA office and it's in another office that they have -- in at least some of these cases that he's complaining about have invoked this exception. I don't know how many they keep, you know, on hand at the -- at the FOIA processing center or office.

MR. ZORN: Your Honor, it could be a three-by-three closet. I mean, I don't know what it is; and this is -- this is my suggestion on how to proceed with the case. I don't want to drag this out. I don't think we need extensive discovery. There doesn't need to be a trial. This is a summary judgment case. I just

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October 17, 2022

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need some floor plans, answers to questions that you
asked. A 30(b)(6) deposition is what I would -- my
preference would be of the Department of Justice and DEA
of a list of topics, and then we'll do this case on the
papers.
              I mean, the legal issue, right -- we've
just described it -- is whether the statute is construed
one way or another; and -- but the questions you have,
we just need to get simple answers; and then we're done.
I don't want this to be a protracted case.
              THE COURT: In fairness to him, he doesn't
hang out at the FOIA office.
              MR. RODRIGUEZ:
                             Right.
              THE COURT: He works here in town most of
the time.
              MR. RODRIGUEZ: Right. And I agree that
this -- if the motion to dismiss is not granted and the
case moves forward, this is a case that would be
resolved on cross-motions for summary judgment. It
primarily presents a legal issue, but our position is it
is still a FOIA case. In FOIA cases discovery is the
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exception, not the rule. We should be provided an

we can provide information about the FOIA office.

opportunity to provide an affidavit with our summary

judgment explaining what we did and why we did it, and

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then if at that point there's a problem and they believe
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    there should be discovery, then we can address whether
2
    an exception to the rule prohibiting discovery in FOIA
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    should be allowed. But that would be our position.
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5
                   THE COURT: Are you proposing that the
    government file an explanatory document where they write
 6
7
    who did what when?
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                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes, Your Honor.
                                                     And
9
    that --
10
                   THE COURT:
                               Where is the goody?
                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: Where is the document?
11
12
            So, yes, that would be my proposal, Your Honor,
1.3
    and that that affidavit or declaration --
                   THE COURT: I'm going to summarize his
14
15
    position.
               He doesn't want to know where the person was
16
    captured.
               He wants to know where they're buried.
17
                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: So that declaration, that
18
    affidavit would accompany a motion for summary judgment.
                   THE COURT: With the document?
19
20
                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: With an explanation --
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                   THE COURT: No, with the document.
22
                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: With the -- yes, Your
23
    Honor.
                   THE COURT: We don't know that there is
24
25
          We don't know that -- and this is not my first
    one.
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FOIA case. They want to send more affidavits about why they didn't do something that, however long it took, it wouldn't take as long as getting them to do something; and it seems to me we need a more substantive response.

If they want to come and tell us: It's in Charlie's office and he's been committed, so we're going to go ahead and get somebody else to go in the office and see what's in there, I can't see why that -- a great big government, which has at this point had ample time to do all kinds of things, can't just say: This is the document that you wanted.

The burden of answering requests is what the act insists be done. So if you can't do what the act -- the principle of the act, shouldn't it go get another job? That's what you're saying: We can't do it; we can't do it.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: I understand.

THE COURT: The government creates the mess, and then they say a year later that we don't know what to do about that. But they do know. Everything's filed, you know.

MR. ZORN: Your Honor, might I suggest and respond to Mr. Rodriguez a little bit briefly? I don't view this case as a typical FOIA case. I understand --

THE COURT: Okay. You've got to speak up.

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MR. ZORN: Sorry. I don't view this case
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    as a typical FOIA case. What Mr. Rodriguez is saying,
    they're going to include an affidavit with their summary
 3
    judgment motion. I would like to see that affidavit
 4
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    before the summary judgment motion. I think that's what
    I would be entitled to see.
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7
                   It's a pattern/practice claim. I'm not
8
    concerned about -- I would like to know how these
9
    particular requests are processed, but this is a
10
    government policy; and it's disturbing, and I would like
11
    to get answers. Yeah.
                   THE COURT: My government too.
12
13
    with it a lot. Mr. Pennington, do you want to --
                  MR. PENNINGTON: Yes, Your Honor?
14
15
                   THE COURT: -- help me?
16
                  MR. PENNINGTON: Help you?
17
                   THE COURT: Please.
18
                  MR. PENNINGTON: Yes, Your Honor. Well, I
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    think that I would just reiterate what Mr. Zorn has
20
    said, that really what we're after here is to know what
21
    possible justification there could be for a policy that,
22
    you know, categorially delays access to public records
23
    that we're entitled to under FOIA.
24
                   And it appears from the motion to dismiss
25
    that the Government's position is that that policy might
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not exist; and to the extent that that is the
1
    Government's position, very limited discovery would root
2
    that out and get to the bottom of that and move on to
 3
    summary judgment. If there is this policy, the only
 4
5
    question for you is whether it's legal. So that's why
    we're here.
 6
7
                   THE COURT: The policy of: We'll get to
8
    it when we want to?
9
                   MR. PENNINGTON: Not -- well, that's part
10
    of it; but the primary issue is when you file a request
11
    if the document you're looking for isn't in the office
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    of the FOIA officer processing the request, like
13
    literally sitting on their desk or, I guess, in a file
    in that office, then they say that it's unusual. And
14
    since it's unusual, which it's not -- it's absolutely
15
16
    the usual; but they say it's unusual; and, therefore,
    they get extra time, an indefinite amount of extra time
17
18
    which, as Mr. Zorn explained, often effectively means no
19
    access to records when the public needs them and
20
    directly undermines the purpose of FOIA.
21
                   THE COURT: What are the agencies
    involved?
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23
                   MR. PENNINGTON: The United States Drug
    Enforcement Administration, which is a component of the
24
25
    Department of Justice; and that is the only agency that
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we're concerned about in this case.
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                   THE COURT: Do you know where its
 3
    headquarters is?
                   MR. PENNINGTON: Washington, D.C. Pardon
 4
    me, Your Honor. Is DEA in Virginia?
5
 6
                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: DEA is in Arlington,
7
    Virginia.
8
                  MR. PENNINGTON: Sorry. Yeah, I want to
9
    correct that. The Drug Enforcement Administration's
10
    headquarters is in Arlington, Virginia. DOJ's
11
    headquarters is in Washington, D.C.
12
                   MR. ZORN: And, Your Honor, we believe
13
    it's a DOJ policy; but DEA is the one receiving the
14
    request, but we think it's a Department of Justice
15
    policy.
16
                   THE COURT: The agency with the document,
17
    that is an agent -- a document of that agency? And has
18
    anyone told you that: We have it; we just can't get to
    it?
19
20
                   MR. PENNINGTON: So the statute requires
21
    them to make a determination whether they'll be able to
    produce the records within 20 days, and the issue is
22
23
    whether and when they are required to make that
24
    determination.
25
                   Their position is: We're not saying
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whether the documents exist or whether we can give you
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2
    those documents. We're just telling you they're not in
    the office of the person who received your request; and
 3
    as a result you fall into the unusual circumstances
 4
5
    bucket which puts you into administrative purgatory for
    an indefinite period of time. So before we even start
 6
7
    looking for the document, because it's not in the
    recipient's office, the delay has already begun.
8
9
                   THE COURT: So are we talking -- we're not
10
    talking medical drugs?
11
                   MR. PENNINGTON: Some of these requests
12
    were related to administrative procedures that had to do
1.3
    with medical -- medical drugs is kind of a loaded term
    in this context, Your Honor. I don't know if you
14
15
    mean -- what you mean by that; but some of the processes
16
    had to do -- some of these records had to do with
17
    administrative proceedings involving drugs, regulated
18
    drugs.
                   THE COURT: But it's not criminal.
19
                                                       It's
20
    not....
21
                   MR. PENNINGTON: No, Your Honor.
22
                   THE COURT: So that's why you're here this
    morning. What discovery would be reasonable before you
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24
    respond to the motion to dismiss?
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                   MR. PENNINGTON: I'd like for Mr. Zorn to
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be able to speak to that, if he could, because he's the one who knows more precisely which questions. I think that all that we would want is a 30(b)(6) deposition and maybe the answer to -- answers to a few questions; but Mr. Zorn can be more specific, I think, if that's okay. MR. ZORN: Yes, Your Honor. Just one 30(b)(6) deposition, both defendants -- one 30(b)(6) deposition, both combined, and then really targeted document requests like a floor plan of the agency, for example, five or fewer; I think that's basically all we need. THE COURT: So a "cyber viewer"? MR. ZORN: No. Like five or -- five or I mean, we would want to provide the Court like statistics on this. For example, like the exception is unusual circumstances. We'd like to know how many of the hundred -- if you get a hundred, how many you mark as unusual circumstances. From our experience we're batting at 100 percent with a dozen. But I think that it would be

useful for the Court to know: Okay. How often is

something unusual? But that's the type of discovery we

we -- we think there's a pattern, practice, and policy;

and the government is kind of denying it. So we would

The only reason we need discovery, Your Honor, is

like a 30(b)(6) deposition. That's the main discovery we need, and we're ready to go to cross-motion and summary judgment after that.

1.3

1.5

THE COURT: The chunk of questions should deal with what actually happens at the agency. Who opens the mail? Who sorts it? Why they do it. And then you address the responsiveness. If it's not in this office, where is it? Second floor down, that's one thing.

Now, if it's in Northern Montana where the temperature's minus degrees -- many degrees, the request can't get to them because there's no end, that we just don't want to. So I would like to see the questions before I pass them on to him.

MR. PENNINGTON: Your Honor, if I may.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. PENNINGTON: So we have a pending motion to dismiss, and our response is due in a few days; and, you know, if the Court has any questions about that, you know, we'd be happy to discuss it. You know, our position, as we've laid out, is that this is a summary judgment case; and the question seems to be whether this policy exists, A. B, is it lawful? That's why we want discovery; but there doesn't seem to be any question that -- I mean, unless -- well, I should say he

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is correct that the Fifth Circuit has not acknowledged
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    the pattern/practice claim under FOIA; but other courts
    have including the Ninth Circuit and the DC Circuit.
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    This Court is, of course, free to say otherwise; and if
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5
    you were to do that, then we should lose; and the Court
    should --
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7
                   THE COURT:
                               What I can't understand is how
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    the government that is put there -- the unit of the
9
    government that is put there to hand over copies -- and
    this is not -- I think I mentioned -- not my first case
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11
    with these gentlemen.
12
                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: Your Honor, I think the
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    legal issues that were being described -- I mean, they
    could also be addressed in a motion for summary
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15
    judgment; and it may be the most efficient path forward
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    to just address all -- the legal issue and then this
    issue about the documents in one shot; and then Your
17
18
    Honor can resolve it once and for all, and we can all
19
    move on with our very busy lives.
20
                   THE COURT: Thank you.
21
                   MR. PENNINGTON: That's what I meant to
22
    say, Your Honor.
23
                   THE COURT: The Court will take a stern
24
    view of anyone who loses, spills ink on, can't find it
25
    this week but found it last week.
                                        Sort of tired of
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that. We've got the complaint. We've got a motion to dismiss. Rather than rule on that, I'd rather break it into the sections that he suggests because we've got to answer these questions so somebody gets something back when they ask for it.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: And, Your Honor, if I may. Would you permit the parties to propose a schedule for accomplishing this, and that way we can confer and look at our schedules? I don't want to commit to dates today that I'm going to have trouble with, and then we can set a schedule.

THE COURT: No, I would like for you-all to do that because it's easy for me to say next

Wednesday. Although sometimes I'm amused when a knowing lawyer of considerable experience says: Judge, I'd like a different date on that; and I say, oh, of course. And let's assume I said October 30th. And then they respond the 30th -- then they can have it on October 1st. Then he says, no, I meant.... I said, I know what you meant. What he said was just give me a date.

But, yes. As much as I like traveling, I don't want you-all flying around a lot when you don't need to. So the only deadline I need is a rough estimate of when you-all get together and have something because I'll just wait on it.

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                   Have I had you before?
 2
                              Yes, Your Honor.
                   MR. ZORN:
                   THE COURT: It's that bad?
 3
                   MR. ZORN: I was here with Tracy LeRoy.
 4
5
    We were on the defense side of perhaps the smallest
    contract case known to man; and we got it resolved,
 6
7
    so...
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                   THE COURT: Well, thank you.
9
                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: Thanks to Your Honor, we
10
    got it resolved.
11
                   THE COURT: I frequently have
12
    conversations with lawyers. If they're good lawyers,
1.3
    they know their case; and sometimes that's all it takes.
    They quit posturing for their clients and figure out
14
15
    where the money is and how it can be done or if they're
16
    really that broke or whatever. It's just not TV stuff.
    I'm certainly not.
17
18
                   What do you think?
19
                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: A week, Your Honor, for us
20
    to propose a schedule; and then Your Honor can approve
21
    or modify.
22
                   THE COURT: Let me give you two weeks.
23
                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you, Your Honor.
24
                   THE COURT: And you can file it tomorrow
25
    if you get it done, but I'd rather you not be pressured
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by an arbitrary deadline.
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 2
                   MR. ZORN: And, your Honor, for the
    schedule, are we talking about a schedule for -- I guess
 3
    I'm a little confused on the content.
 4
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                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: My understanding was Your
    Honor wanted a time for the plaintiffs to submit the
 6
7
    topics for the 30(b)(6) deposition to the Court to
8
    review, and then I think we would propose a date for a
 9
    30(b)(6) deposition and then a deadline for motions for
10
    summary judgment or cross-motions for summary judgment;
11
    and then that way the Court would have everything it
12
    needs to resolve the case.
1.3
                   THE COURT: But I don't want to find out
    that everybody who could give a knowledgeable decision
14
    is in training in Waxahachie.
15
16
                   You practice in DC?
17
                   (Discussion off the record.)
18
                   MR. ZORN: Your Honor, before we go, I
19
    just want to put on the record that the motion to
20
    dismiss and the arguments that I made in there are held
21
    in abeyance, that the plaintiffs don't have to respond
22
    to that motion, that we're proceeding with this other
    schedule.
23
24
                   THE COURT: We're going to send him on a
25
               Florida, don't you think?
    vacation.
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                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you, Your Honor.
 2
                   THE COURT: All right. I'm rather fond of
 3
    my children, but my grandchildren are much better.
                   (Discussion off the record.)
 4
 5
                   THE COURT: All right.
                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.
 6
 7
                   THE COURT: If something dramatic comes
 8
    up, file something in paper that says we have a problem
    and need help and file it. Don't write Glenda. Don't
 9
10
    call her. Get her a message, "It's in the record"; and
11
    we'll see you.
12
                   MR. PENNINGTON: Yes, Your Honor.
13
                   MR. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you, Your Honor.
14
                   MR. ZORN: Thank you, Your Honor.
15
                     (Proceedings concluded.)
16
                             * * * *
17
         I, Mary Nancy Capetillo, certify that the foregoing
18
     is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings
19
     in the above matter.
20
    April 4, 2023
21
                       /s/MaryNancyCapetillo
                       Signature of Court Reporter
22
23
24
25
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